

October 12, 1967

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THE SOVIET ESPIONAGE APPARATUS

Mr. DODD. The skill and pervasiveness and the ability of the Soviet espionage apparatus to penetrate free world governments at the highest level has again been dramatically illustrated by the case of Harold "Kim" Philby, for many years head of British anti-Soviet intelligence, who has recently let it be known from his Moscow sanctuary that he served as a Soviet agent for more than 30 years.

Philby held a number of diplomatic posts, which enabled him to disclose to Moscow top secret information involving both British and American security. At the time of his defection, as a recent article in the Washington Daily News points out, he was being groomed to head up M-16, as the British counter intelligence service is known, in which capacity he would have been Britain's chief link with the CIA.

Philby enjoyed the confidence of every senior official of the British Government from the Prime Minister down. The Daily News article points out that when in 1955 it named Philby for the first time "as the man who had tipped off British turncoats Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean, enabling them to flee to Russia," no less a person than Foreign Secretary Harold MacMillan came to the defense of Philby, who was at that time serving as First Secretary of the British Embassy in Washington.

As shocking as the case of Philby may be, we in this country are in no position to point an accusing finger at the British. Indeed, if we recall our recent past, there is probably no country in the Western World where more men holding top Government positions have been exposed—but only after many years—as Soviet agents. Among those thus exposed were:

Alger Hiss, who was in charge of the International Organizations Division of the Department of State, and who was a prime architect of the Yalta agreement and of the United Nations Charter.

Harry Dexter White, who as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in effect ran the American Treasury and used his position to give the Treasury Department an influence in the conduct of foreign affairs which it had never before possessed.

Frank Coe, a onetime assistant of Harry Dexter White, who later became President of the World Bank, with American approval, and then was obliged to resign when he invoked the fifth amendment in response to the question: "Are you a Soviet agent, Mr. Coe?" Mr. Coe is now working for Red China.

Larry Duggan, onetime head of Latin American Division of the Department of State, who was pushed or jumped from a New York skyscraper window on the eve of his scheduled testimony before a Senate committee.

These were among the best known and the most highly placed of the Soviet agents uncovered as a result of revelations made during the late forties and early fifties. But there were scores of others who held lesser rank but whose capacity for mischief and for the perversion of our foreign policy was almost as great.

The Soviet espionage apparatus is without question the most massive that has ever existed in history. It is also the most professional and the most diversified and the most successful in mounting high-level infiltration in other governments. This confronts us with a situation where the old adage that "eternal vigilance is the price of freedom" applies with tenfold truth.

The Philby experience in Britain, the Colonel Wennerstrom experience in Sweden and our own experience in this country all point to the need for the most stringent security procedures in government employment. Among other things they point to the need for periodically conducted security reviews of all those who hold sensitive government posts—even those at very high levels.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record the article entitled "Philby Admits Spying for Reds," published in the October 2, 1967, edition of the New York Daily News.

In this connection, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record the text of an article entitled "Foreign Affairs: Where the Spies Are," written by C. L. Sulzberger, and published in the New York Times of September 13, 1967.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the New York Daily News, Oct 2, 1967]

PHILBY ADMITS SPYING FOR REDS

(By Henry Maule)

LONDON, October 1.—Twelve years after British diplomat Harold A. R. (Kim) Philby was exposed in THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS as the "third man" in a spy case, he has admitted being a Soviet agent for more than 30 years.

An exclusive dispatch from this correspondent to THE NEWS in 1955 named Philby for the first time as the man who had tipped off British turncoats Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean, enabling them to flee to Russia.

The question was raised in Parliament and Harold Macmillan, then foreign secretary, cleared Philby, former first secretary of the British Embassy in Washington, declaring there was "no reason to conclude that Mr. Philby has at any time betrayed the interests of this country or to identify him with a so-called third man."

"I HAVE COME HOME," HE TELLS SON

Philby, 55, has admitted to his oldest son, John, 24, who recently visited him in Moscow, that his allegiance has been to the Soviet Union most of his adult life.

"I have come home," he told the son, declaring himself completely happy in Moscow, where he ostensibly works for a Soviet publishing house.

Two London newspapers, the Observer and Sunday Times, carried today what the Observer called his "unmatched success story in espionage."

They reported that Philby was now known to be the most important spy the Russians ever had in the West, and that for more than a decade, while serving as a Soviet agent, he